

KOREA BOWS TO JAPAN.

Mikado's Complete Control of the Empire Is Shown.

What is regarded as a virtually a declaration of Japan's policy in regard to Korea has been given out by Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The Viscount's statement amounted to a declaration to the world that Japan had taken complete control of Korea and had assumed the role of protector as well, and that the Japanese army and navy would defend the Mikado's rights in the empire, as Japanese statesmen will control its destiny.

The agreement which was signed between Japan and Korea, Viscount Hayashi said, contained Japan's whole program in Korea.

"The provisions of the new agreement were anticipated in the protectorate agreement of 1905," he said, "and complete our obligations, with the accompanying responsibility to protect."

The foreign minister asserted that matters now devolve upon Marquis Ito, who was more than a premier, and whose responsibilities had more than doubled, adding that Japan's responsibilities in Korea were now enormous.

Touching upon the American question, Viscount Hayashi said: "It is a fact that the Japanese people have forgotten the American question in the Korean crisis, which has shown the life importance attached by the public to the former. The leaders in the agitation in Japan are men who have gone astray in their judgment of public questions."

"If the fate of Korea may be regarded by China as a lesson, it should be a warning to that country to put her house in order ere some strong nation, which ever one might be moved so to do, initiated events in Seoul."

The new agreement between Japan and Korea is as follows:

"The governments of Japan and Korea, in view of the early attainment of prosperity and strength in Korea and the speedy promotion of the welfare of the Korean people, have agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations:

"Article 1. The government of Korea shall follow the direction of the resident general in connection with the reform of the administration.

"Art. 2. Korea shall not enact any law or ordinance or carry out any administrative measure unless it has the previous approval of the resident general.

"Art. 3. Judicial affairs of Korea shall be kept distinct from ordinary administrative affairs.

"Art. 4. No appointment or dismissal of Korean officials of high grade shall be made without the consent of the resident general.

"Art. 5. Korea shall appoint to official positions such Japanese as are recommended by the resident general.

"Art. 6. Korea shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the resident general."

MANY NEW YORK FIRES.

Twenty Killed and Much Property Destroyed in Twenty-four Hours.

Loss of human lives and destruction of property valued at more than \$1,000,000 were caused by fires in New York and its immediate vicinity in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. Monday.

Twenty persons are dead and fifteen suffering from injuries as a result of the burning of a six-story double tenement in Christie street, and financial loss resulted from the destruction of the Long Beach hotel at Long Beach, L. I. Monday.

The explosion of a bomb placed, the police believe, by agents of the "Black Hand" in an Italian grocery store on Christie street, started the fire which swept through the teeming Italian tenement and destroyed the lives of a score of people and injured fifteen others.

The noise of the explosion caused a panic in the densely populated district. The police say that many perished in the flames, fearing to escape to the streets, where they believed death awaited them from the dreaded "Black Hand."

A second explosion from a kerosene tank followed and the whole floor was a mass of flames from blazing oil.

The fire shot up the stairways, cutting off all escape from those in the bedrooms above. Many rushed to the fire escapes, which became clogged with frightened people. The house was filled with dense smoke and the flames, rushing upstairs, drove the half-crazed people toward the roof.

The flames killed many as they were about to be rescued from the roof, while others were overcome by smoke. There were many heroic rescues by firemen.

The bodies of the dead were found in all manner of places. Four women were discovered dead in a closet, where they had rushed to hide from the flames, which found them.

The body of a woman was found lying over a child, as though she had tried to protect it from the flames. Five bodies were found crowded around one doorway on the top floor, showing that they had been struck down while trying to escape.

The fire wave first struck Coney Island Sunday and before it subsided Steeplechase park, a score of hotels and many amusement attractions were in ruins and many persons were homeless.

Brief News Items.

Teachers at Los Angeles approve simplified spelling.

Colorado physician tests new remedy for asthma and diph.

The county of London covers 75,442 acres, but the London police area is 443,421 acres.

The largest plow ever built has been successfully used on a Texas ranch. The implement weighs a strip of ground seven feet wide.

The congress of anarchists, in session at Rome, Italy, affirmed that their program should include the fighting of religion, because, like governments and capitalism, it represents authority.

Despite the fact that begging is illegal in London, a recent report of the London Medical Society estimates that more than \$500,000 was obtained in the streets by beggars last year and that the average beggar gets more than the average workman earns.

HAYWOOD IS FREED.

MINER'S SECRETARY ACQUITTED BY IDAHO JURY.

Jury Considers That Evidence Produced Did Not Connect Accused Man with Steenberg Murder—Pettibone Case Reset for Trial.

William D. Haywood is free in Boise, Idaho. After eighteen months' imprisonment, cloaked with eleven nerve racking weeks of legal inquisition, he walked out Sunday, alone and elated, into the bright sunlight of a still and drowsy Sabbath morning, acquitted of the charge of murdering Frank Steenberg.

His vindication came from the lips of twelve Idaho farmers, plain, blunt, uncultured men, representatives of the sturdy stock that is the backbone of this country, who simply were not convinced that the State had connected Haywood, "by his own acts and declarations," to the language of the court, with the murder of Frank Steenberg—that's all. That was the verdict, and the how, and the why, and the wherefore of it.

The mastery logic of Senator Borah, the painstaking analysis of Prosecutor Hawley, and the story of Harry Orchard crumbled and withered away in the unemotional atmosphere of the room where the jurors for twenty-one hours minutely dissected the evidence as they saw it. And their verdict was "Not guilty."

Judge's Charge a Factor.

The probability of a verdict of acquittal had been freely predicted since Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, which was regarded as strongly favoring the defense in its interpretation of the laws of conspiracy, circumstantial evidence, and the corroboration of an accomplice who confesses.

A canvass of the jury immediately after they were discharged showed the accuracy of the prediction. Ten of the jurors declared that in their individual opinion the instructions practically forbade a verdict of guilty. The other two would not admit this view of the judge's charge, but declared that they had found it impossible to believe that any legal connection of Haywood with the Steenberg murder had been made.

It was also freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the State would abandon the prosecution of its associates, Charles H. Moyer, the president of the federation, and George A. Pettibone of Denver. Statements from counsel and from Gov. Gooding, however, dispel this view of the situation.

Gov. Gooding declared with emphasis that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone would be prosecuted as vigorously as had been that against Haywood. Senator Borah added to that that Pettibone would be put on trial early in October.

Conviction Made Impossible.

While counsel for the prosecution refused to discuss what factors they considered bore most strongly upon the jury's decision to acquit Haywood, the consensus of opinion among lawyers who were not connected with the case is that the instructions made a conviction impossible.

There were sixty-five paragraphs in the charge, of which thirty-one dealt with the subject of reasonable doubt. There is no criticism of the statement of the law in any of the sections of the charge with perhaps one exception, but it seems to be the general opinion, and the talks with jurors agree with it, that the reiteration of those instructions which might be favorable to the defense conveyed the impression to the jury that the court believed the verdict should be acquitted.

This is of a piece with the attitude of the authorities and the prosecution throughout the trial. The desire to be absolutely fair to the defendant has amounted at times almost to an obsession. If there has been an leaning to one side or to the other it has been to that of the defense, and that attitude is maintained even yet. There is almost no criticism of the result among the friends of the prosecution in Boise.

Oil Trust Denies Conspiracy.

The Standard Oil Company has entered a general denial to the charges of conspiracy, stifling competition and accepting rebates preferred by the Federal Department of Justice in St. Louis last November. The contention is that operations prior to 1890, when the parent company of New Jersey was formed, should not be made the subject of examination. Specific denial is made, however, that the company in 1879 had special rates from the Erie and New York Central, and that a monopoly of pipe lines from Western Pennsylvania enabled it to fix rates for transportation on the railroad.

First Rhodes Scholar to Finish.

William Critchfield of California, who was the first student under the Rhodes scholarship to reach Oxford, England, and also the first to finish the full course, has returned home, having finished the three years' course in two years.

Short News Notes.

The Russian minister of railways has established direct trains between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. They will run once every two weeks by way of Viatia, Perm and Tobolsk without touching at Moscow.

The foreign-born Bohemians in the United States in 1906 are estimated to have numbered 517,300, of which 40,000 are in New York, 48,000 in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the West and Southwest. One-half are in the large cities.

Pennsylvania is the greatest building and land association State in this country. It has 1,257 organizations at last reports and over 329,852 members. Ohio comes second with 974 associations and over 200,904 members.

Judge Pritchard, in the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, has denied the injunction against the enforcement of the 2-cent railroad rate promulgated by the Virginia Corporation Commission. The judge holds that the commission was exercising improperly a legislative function by this fixing of railroad rates, and that hence the lower court had jurisdiction.

POSTOFFICE CUTS PAY.

Government Orders Reduction in Charge for Handling Mails.

A general order has been issued by the Postoffice Department which will result in reducing the compensation enjoyed by the railroad mail carriers by at least \$1,500,000 annually. In connection with the order it is hinted that there may be a scandal if all the facts which made the issuance of the order a necessity become known.

The order in question affects several hundred mail routes in the country and is to the effect that on these routes the mail can be carried in smaller cars than the railroads are using. It is therefore ordered that a reduction either be made in the size of the cars or if the railroads choose to continue their use they will get paid for the size of cars actually needed.

On the other hand, the railroads insist that it is the province of the Postoffice Department to designate the cars which shall be used on the mail routes and that the roads are now using such cars as were actually ordered by the department.

Department officials admit that this is true, but insist that more space is being paid for by the department than is actually needed in the transportation of the mails, but it is not stated whether this condition is the result of poor judgment or otherwise. The new order is the result of the work of 125 private detectives which the Postoffice Department placed on the work about six months ago. Their reports show that in hundreds of cases the government was paying for more space than is necessary and the Postmaster General therefore ordered a reduction.

Besides the regular compensation based upon tonnage which the railroads receive for transporting the mails they also receive car mileage for cars over thirty feet in length.

The Postoffice Department has decided to begin weighing the mail on all routes in the country early in October with a view of furnishing Congress with data asked for. In order to do so the government will have to provide thousands of additional scales.

Report on City Ownership.

The investigation of public ownership of public utilities in Europe and this country by the National Civic Federation's commission has resulted in two reports, one by Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin university favorable to the proposition and the other by J. W. Sullivan of the Clothing Trades Bulletin disapproving. Prof. Commons says they found the privately owned utilities in England dividing surplus for civic betterments because of the prevailing tendency toward public ownership and its example in cities where it had been adopted.

Many have already arranged co-operation plans and have recognized the labor unions. He is convinced that the recognition of the unions is the safeguard against political corruption in public ownership and that private ownership offers no escape from politics. Editor Sullivan says that in all but the most poorly paid forms of labor public ownership has not raised or improved conditions of work. He contends that in England no street car business has ever been a private enterprise, in the sense that the word is used in this country, thus making comparison with American conditions unfair. Taking Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling as the best samples of American municipalization offered, they found conclusive evidence of political rottenness in each case. He regards it as "a project to restrict men in their activities by methods foreign to the American genius."

Rocketeer Raps University.

The faculty and students of the University of Chicago have been much stirred up by the reported criticism made by John D. Rockefeller while he was in Chicago to attend court as a witness. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the university's work, the oil king is reported as saying: "The only regret I have concerning the university is that there are not as many men as successful as I hoped there would be after their schooling there. But I am advised by some of my friends that the future may show better results than the present. If the future will show that it was a wise undertaking, I shall be satisfied."

In reply to these remarks, the members of the faculty are disposed to question the interpretation which Mr. Rockefeller makes of the word success. If he means the ability to make money, they admit that not so many of the graduates have been successful as might be desired. But they maintain that making money does not necessarily mean success. The impression prevails among the student body that the faculty and benefactor of the great institution has been displeased by numerous radical doctrines preached by certain members of the faculty, it being recalled that frequently monopolies like the Standard Oil Company have been assailed with impunity in the class rooms.

Encouraged by the success of the operations of the loan fund which was established six months ago, the Minneapolis Cigar-makers' Union has decided to go a step further in the way of looking after its membership in a pecuniary way. A plan is to be considered to establish a banking system on a small scale, to be operated under the direction of the union.

Recently about 1,500 laborers at Salford docks, England, ceased work, owing to a refusal on the part of officials to concede to the union an increase in their wages. The men engaged in unloading timber began the trouble, by making a verbal demand for payment at the rate of 8d an hour, or 6s a day, instead of 7d an hour, the present rate of pay.

KINGSTON IN WOE.

Desolated Jamaica City May Never Be Rebuilt.

Slowly the conviction is forcing itself even upon Jamaicans that Kingston will never be rebuilt. Except that the streets have been cleared of debris, the city lies today in practically the condition that the earthquake left it. A few plank buildings have been erected to accommodate certain lines of business, but they are of light, flimsy construction and are not to be regarded as otherwise than temporary. Nowhere is there sign of any of the substantial structures that are to be rebuilt.

There is no money in the island. Not a man in Kingston but suffered and most men lost their all. The insurance companies without exception have refused to pay any earthquake claims, and investors of all nations are giving the island a wide berth. This stand of the insurance companies has resulted in an epidemic of incendiary fires. Many owners of property damaged by quake and fire, made desperate by their failure to collect insurance indemnities, fired their buildings that they might be completely destroyed to enable them to make a claim for fire damages not connected with the earthquake.

A Substitute for Radium.

A cable dispatch from Paris says that a student of the Rochefort School of Pharmacy has discovered a new radioactive substance, possessing all the properties of radium, but which costs only \$3.50 per gram to produce, instead of \$400, which is the cost of radium. The student credited with this important discovery is named Andre Lanchet, and is only 21 years old. He calls the new substance molybdate. The process is described as follows: When ammonia molybdate is brought to act upon nitrate of uranium a precipitate is formed, and in complete darkness a white amorphous powder is obtained from this precipitate. After thirty hours the white powder takes on a yellowish-gold color. It is insoluble in nitric acid and forms a powerful radioactive agent, having absolutely the same action as radium.



VESPASIAN WARNER

During May 287 employees were injured in Canadian industrial accidents.

Austria has 2,404 local unions, with a total membership of 323,000.

The fortieth annual British Trades Congress will assemble at Bath, England, Sept. 2.

Oklahoma City (O. T.) four mill employees have organized and applied to the international union for a charter.

The strike of railway employees at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, has ended. Disputed questions will be arbitrated.

The iron molders at Winnipeg, Canada, will go on strike for better wages unless a suitable agreement is reached.

Chief Statistician Pidgin of Massachusetts says that the increase of cost of living for 1906 exceeded the average wage increase.

The British Postmen's Federation held its sixteenth annual conference recently in Leeds. The membership was stated to be 15,388, an increase of 446 in the year.

British boiler-makers and iron ship-builders, according to the annual report, had a total membership at the close of 1906 of 52,036, an increase of 2,426 in the year.

The report of State Factory Inspector John C. Delaney of Pennsylvania shows a considerable improvement in factory conditions in that State during the last year.

The school janitors of Minneapolis have taken steps to form a union, and as soon as the organization is completed they will apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

The Scottish miners have decided to renew their demand for 12 1/2 per cent advance in wages to the conciliation board. The men's representatives declare that the demand must be enforced.

The Broommakers' Union, at San Francisco is making a fight against victrola-made brooms. It has asked organized labor not to purchase any broom that does not bear the union stamp.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester (England) Trade Union Colliers' resolutions were passed in favor of urging upon their representatives in Parliament the necessity for supporting the miners' eight-hour bill.

The metal trades division of the Trades Council of Cleveland is considering the advisability of establishing and maintaining a legal department that shall take charge of all the legal business of the unions and members in this city.

From the American viewpoint the wages paid both skilled and common laborers in France are very low, while the cost of living is relatively higher in France than in the United States, with the exception of house rent and servants' wages.

The factory inspectors of the Grand Council of Baden have published a comprehensive report on the home industries of their country, which has attracted much attention because of the picture it paints of the misery and destitution in which a large portion of the population lives.

The central committee of German trades unions has published a statistical table showing the wages earned in each of the sixty-six organized trades of the empire. The most remarkable thing about the table is the evidence it brings that in twenty-seven of these trades the average daily wage is less than 75 cents.

The Central Labor Union of Detroit has added to the Labor day celebration a feature that will give much added interest to labor's national holiday. The new feature is the election by popular vote of a "Queen of Labor Day." The crowning of the "queen" will be one of the attractions of the day.

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MAKES STARTLING CHARGE.

Pension Commissioner Claims Step-mother Is of Negro Descent.

The charge is made by Vespasian Warner, former Illinois Congressman and now United States Commissioner of Pensions, that his stepmother and half-sisters have negro blood in their veins.

Mrs. Isabella Robinson-Warner, second wife of the Congressman's father, John Warner, is prosecuted by the accusation that she deceived his father as to her parentage and blood when she married the millionaire in 1874. They declare that the ex-Congressman's charges are false, and that Mrs. Warner and her two daughters will sue him for libel.

Mr. Warner's allegations against his stepmother and half-sisters, Mrs. Annabella Warner Bell and Mrs. Minnie Warner Mettler, were made under oath in the contest against his father's will brought by Mrs. Warner.

Mrs. Warner began the fight to secure her widow's share of the \$1,650,000 estate of the banker, who died in 1905, refusing to abide by the terms of an antenuptial contract which gave her an annuity of \$500 and \$10,000. She declared that her husband had induced her to sign this agreement by fraud and by grossly misrepresenting the amount of his property. Hence she contends that the agreement is void.

The widow's claim is considered so strong that she is said to have been offered \$500,000 by Vespasian Warner, executor of the will, and his sister, Flora Warner McDermott. She refused the offer, it is declared, and the charges followed in an amendment to the executor's answer to the widow's petition.

This amendment argues that, since Mrs. Robinson deceived her husband, the amounts provided for her in the ante-nuptial contract are all she should have.

Mr. Warner affirms that Isabella Warner is the daughter of Stephen Robinson, an Ohio negro. The Commissioner of Pensions claims he has searched the country for affidavits bearing out his claim. Most of them were secured in Newark, Ohio, former home of Stephen Robinson.

The Warner will case has been the talk of the countryside for months, for the family founded by John Warner, farmer and former head of John Warner & Co., bankers, of Clinton, Ill., is the most prominent in a social and business way in the country. Vespasian Warner was a member of Congress for twenty years.

For thirty years Mrs. Isabella Warner has been a leader of the De Witt County, Illinois, society. Of fine features and gray hair, cultured and attractive in dress and manners, no one ever has breathed a whisper of suspicion against her name or blood.

AMERICAN ROADS MOST DEADLY.

United States Leads in Number of Persons Killed on Rails.

Herr Guillery, an official of the archive bureau of the Prussian railway administration, has prepared a comparative table of statistics of those killed and injured by railways in various countries. He finds that the railroads in the United States are the most deadly. The United States has more mileage than all Europe, but even taking that into consideration, the United States holds pre-eminence in proportional figures.

Out of every 10,000 employees the relative figures of killed are: United States, 25.1; England, 12.3; Switzerland, 8.2; Russia, 7.8; British India, 6.7; Belgium, 4.1.

In the matter of travelers injured, France holds the lowest record in the world. The United States shows proportionately forty times as many injured as Russia; twenty-two times as many as Italy; as England, twenty; Belgium, eight; Switzerland, four; Germany, two.

Big Rush to Europe.

All the steamship lines are doing a record business in travel to Europe, the total of passengers in the first half of this year being 43,102 more than during the first six months of last year. The greatest increase is in third class.

Noted Scientist Dead.

Prof. Anzelo Hellprin, a distinguished scientist who achieved much fame by his investigation of Mont Pelée, Martinique, died after the eruption there five years ago, died suddenly in New York City July 17.

The Comic Side of The News

Government and trusts are approaching what looks like a show-down.

Be sure you get your share of the new issue of \$10 gold certificates.

This country is now due for a terrible outbreak of the fishing fever.

A Jap is so little that it doesn't take much to get him excited all over.

Summer, summer, you're a hummer, though you were a right late comer.

That sunset 82,000 miles long is enough to cast some of us in the shade.

Don't get mad if some dozen or more persons ask you, "Is it hot enough for you?"

While posing as injured innocence Mayor Schmitz is not cutting a very heroic figure.

Some young men think that a pink hatband and a pair of yellow shoes constitute a summer vacation.

Airships will never be an entire success until they have attachments that will enable them to crawl or swim.

Of course the ships are going to the Pacific for a practice cruise—not specifying what kind of practice, either.

As soon as a woman finishes cleaning house she begins to put up preserves, and then it'll be time to clean house again.

A young couple found starving in Philadelphia on their honeymoon, and everybody thought love could live on air!

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Despite the hot weather business activity is undiminished and production in the heavy industries is without abatement. A satisfactory demand continues in leading retail lines, removing anxiety as to the stocks to be carried over. Demand all through July was exceptionally good and the usual clearance sales have made the preparation of impending inventories easy.

Country merchants entertain confidence as to the outlook, their opinions being supported by demands which show healthy expansion among the prosperous farming communities. Increasing accessions appear in the numbers of visiting buyers and their operations in staples compare favorably with a year ago.

Notwithstanding the increased failures in this district, mercantile collections in the western states leave little room for complaint and credits generally maintain a satisfactory position. Crop conditions create a favorable impression.

Bank clearings, \$230,239,787, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by 12.4 per cent.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 29, against 21 last week and 24 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

High temperatures have stimulated crop development as a whole, helped retail trade in light summer wear goods and improved reorder business for the latter with jobbers, all these influences favoring some growth of the feeling that early poor starts in crops and trade have been largely made up for. There is about the usual midsummer quiet in future trade lines, but fall samples are prepared, low rate excursions begin next month, shipments of fall goods are increasing and collections have improved at various markets. Industry exhibits a lull in its order forms, though the immediate effect of a strike of iron ore miners in Minnesota has been to stimulate, temporarily at least, the demand for pig iron at all markets.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 25 number 155, against 177 last week, 171 in the week of 1906, 197 in 1905, 174 in 1904 and 190 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 27, against 28 last week and 24 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including exports, from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 25 aggregated 2,370,543 bushels, against 2,210,770 last week, 1,708,705 this last year and 6,974,528 in 1901. For the first four weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 9,950,951 bushels, against 6,942,290 in 1906-07 and 21,000,194 in 1901-02.

Corn exports for the week are 1,965,044 bushels,